THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1798. [N° 1907.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

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*Newport, October* 22, '98.

*N. B.* The highest Market Price constantly given for TALLOW.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Council-Chamber, Newport, October* 18, 1798.

WHEREAS a Petition has been preferred by a Number of the Inhabitants of Newport, for the Removal of Slaughter-Houses from the compact Part of the Town, representing the same as Nuisances, and dangerous to the Health of the said Inhabitants;—and which, having been duly considered:

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JOHN SLOCUM, *Secretary.*

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For Sale, at Vendue, on Friday, the 2d November, at the House of Mr. Congdon, in Portsmouth, at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

FOUR or FIVE likely COWS, and a two Year old HEIFER, of the hornless Breed.

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## LOST,

A GOLD SEAL, in or near the Town—The Arms—a spread Eagle over a Bridge—Any Person having found it, and will bring it to Mr. TOWNSEND, at the Coffee-House, shall be handsomely rewarded.

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GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
W. LITTLEFIELD.
*Capt Corps Artillerists and Engineers.*
*Newport, July 30th*, 1798

## John Adams,

*Leather-Dresser and Glover,*

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He has constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

*TALLEYRAND's Respond to Mr GERRY's Answer to his Letter, published in the Mercury of the 9th Inst.*

*Paris, 4 Thermidor, July* 22.

PLEASE, Sir, to permit me to lay particular Stress on the two last paragraphs of your answer of the 2d instant to my letter of the 24th Messidor. Easy as it may be to rectify the preceding ones, to attempt it would be returning to no purpose into the circle of digressions.—It is but natural that I should feel what, under the existing circumstances, you imagine you may owe to your government, and this consideration would alone suffice to stop me, if I set a less value on the attainment of a conciliation.

You again observe to me, that the government of the United States has invariably been disposed to settle by arbitration the differences that subsist between the two Republics. This new assurance, at a moment when it holds out the appearance of hostilities, cannot but moderate their effects; but let sincere, loyal, and truly friendly acts speedily realize these dispositions. Though they are far from being very prominent in the answers of the President to the addresses that have been presented to him from the different parts of the United States, it is a pleasure to me to discover in these expressions nothing but *political expediency.*

I do not, however, augur less favourably of the real intentions which you profess in its name, and I would not have requested you to guarantee the success of the first proof which it shall be willing to give of these intentions, if the Executive Directory, that was ready to receive you, had not adopted a fixed resolution in that respect. A negociation may be renewed at Paris, where I flatter myself, you experienced nothing but tokens of friendship, and where a friendly and honourable receipt always awaits an Envoy who possesses your good qualities.

I am ignorant, moreover, Sir, why you should say, that it is necessary to lop off from this negociation every preliminary reference to a loan, and every explanation respecting the speech delivered by the President. Do but take the trouble to peruse anew the propositions which I transmitted to you on the 30th Prairial; they contain all the ideas of the French government, and you cannot discover a word in them that justifies your recurring to those two questions. An odious intrigue had got hold of the dignity of the business; the dignity of the Government could not brook this interference, nor would it suffer the purity of its views to be degraded by such an association.

As to the preliminary measures which you have suggested, Sir, the Government has already anticipated your wishes—information which they have lately received, acquaints them, it is true, that acts of violence have been committed against the commerce and the citizens of the *United States*, in the *Antilles* and on the coast.—Do them but the justice to believe, that they need only to be informed of the facts, in order to disavow all the proceedings that were contrary to the laws of the Republic, or to its decisions. These grievances are about to be redressed, and orders are going out to the islands, to reduce every thing to its legal limits, till the moment arrives when a friendly arrangement between *France* and the *United States*, shall have respectively re-established the two countries in the enjoyment of their treaties.

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LONDON, Sept. 5.

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The armies are very much in want of recruits, but nothing can induce the citizens returned to their homes to repair. The minister at war complains of it very bitterly.

The British King and Council have declared, "that such ports of the Mediterranean, as are occupied by the arms of those who exercise the powers of Government in France, or are subject to persons *knowingly* acting under their influence and direction, shall be considered in a state of hostility with his Majesty, and all his subjects are to govern themselves accordingly."

The British troops, still at Portugal are about to be embarked for the E. Indies, under Gen. Stuart.

The Political *demand* of the French—what is their disposition respecting KOSCIUSKO, and the Poles. Much depends on the answer.

August 27.

The Protestant Ministers of Geneva, unanimously decreed, to transfer the ceremonies of their worship to the DECADI. The following letter was written by them, to the French Resident, Disporte:

"The Ministers of the reformed Christian religion, who exercise their ministry at Geneva, desirous of giving a proof of their respect for their laws, of their gratitude for the protection which the government has granted to their worship, and of their regard for you, Citizen Minister, have taken into serious consideration, the request which I made to them in your behalf, to have worship on the DECADI; and they have charged me, in expressing to you these sentiments, to answer the said request.

"That in preserving the integrity of their worship, under the safeguard of constitutional laws, they have decided to rise on the days of the DECADI, the exercises of this worship, to make the repose of this day, serve the public tranquility.

"In transmitting to the heads of the government, our dispositions, deign citizen commissioner, to incline them favorably to us, friends of order and peace, ministers of a worship, which in its forms, and in its different acts, tends only to establish the purest morality, on the most solid foundations, to cause to reign, and to maintain good morals, the sole source of felicity, and of prosperity to the people, which are the end and the glory of all good governments, &c. &c."

[*Poor Geneva, how art thou fallen! After having lost thy political existence by thy base submission to the vile intrigues of Frenchmen—to be obliged at last to part with the religion of thy fathers—and to weaken the force of the divine institution of the Christian Sabbath by basely stooping to celebrate the holy exercises of Christianity on the* DECADI—*a day purposely appointed by the infidels of France, to undermine the pure religion of our blessed Redeemer. May this be the fate of every State which, like Geneva, has invited the deadly embraces of degenerate and corrupt France!*—]

The remainder of the curosities from Malta were brought up to town on Saturday evening from Portsmouth; they consist of a large dessert table, richly ornamented with emblematical devices of the place from whence taken, and a beautiful eight banked row galley of silver gilt, with figures to represent towers, with every apparatus belonging to the vessel: it is considered as a master piece of workmanship.

M. Necker is arrived at Paris.

A piece of machinery to operate by means of a steam, is constructed near the Veternary college, which will stamp 200 horse shoes in an hour.

A bill of indictment was preferred against a Dissenting minister at a late Essex Quarter Sessions, the admeasurement of which was 15 feet 9 inches in length, and 2 feet 11 inches in breadth!

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DUBLIN, Sept. 9.

On Thursday morning last, Oliver Bond died suddenly in Newgate: he had spent the evening and night before with some of his imprisoned friends, and had eaten and drank very plentifully; it was morning before they parted, and Bond in going down into the prison yard, preparatory to his retiring to rest, fell down suddenly and expired. The coroner held an inquest upon the body on Thursday. The family of Bond earnestly desired that the body might not be opened; and the Surgeon General and Surgeon Luke, agreeing with Surgeon Geoghegan and Dr. Drennan that it was unnecessary, and that Bond had died of an apoplectic fit, to which it seems his family had been subject, the coroner's jury found a verdict according, and the body was delivered to the friends of the deceased for interment.

*SINGULARITY.*

In the neighbourhood of Bradford (England) there at present resides a man and his *two* wives. This happy mortal is by birth an American: some years since he was taken by the Moors in a vessel of his country, bound up the Levant: he was condemned to slavery, and employed to work in the garden of the renegado, a short distance from Sallee. The daughter of his master conceived a passion for him, and offered to favour his escape if he would marry her; he confessed that he had a wife already. The custom of her country allowed men a plurality; she therefore disregarded his scruple, and in the event they safely arrived at Bristol. By a strange concurrence of circumstances, the first wife, with two children, had about the same time reached England, and was established by some relations in her present habitation. On hearing of the deliverance of her husband, so rejoiced was she at the event, and grateful to his deliverer, that she cheerfully acquiesced in the conditions that had restored him to her; and the rival wives now live in the most perfect harmony, each the mother of several children.

PARIS, August 7.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

RIOU made a new report, relative to maritime prizes. He particularly combated the idea of causing them to be tried administratively. He shewed that the true means of protecting the interest of the captors, without committing those of the captured, was to refer actions respecting prizes to the courts. Such is the basis of three projets of resolutions presented by Riou; which the council ordered to be printed as well as the report.

COUZARD said, that the commission charged to examine the basis of our legislation respecting maritime prizes has not answered the public expectation, since it has not invited the council to report or to modify the law of 29 Nivose. This law directs, that the state of the vessels, as it regards their quality of neutral or enemy, shall be determined by their cargo; consequently, that every vessel, laden in whole or part with merchandize from England or her possessions, shall be declared good prize, whoever may be the owner.

He asserted that this law violates the rights of nations, that it necessarily and perpetually contravenes the eternal principles of justice and reason which bind one nation to another, and must serve as the rule of their respective conduct—and finally, that it has done very little injury to our foes, but much to ourselves. Already, said he, it threatens us with,

The Americans have made the conduct of our privateers, a motive or pretext for their rupture. Denmark has declared herself against the provisions of this law of 29 Nivose, and that she would protect neutral property on board her vessels by force, against whoever should attack it.

If other nations have not yet pronounced their determinations with equal formality, at least all have to our certain knowledge, complained, and all are equally discontented;—because, all are equal sufferers, by our legislation relative to privateering.

Is it not of all evils the very worst, to observe France exposed to new wars by the principles she has established, as to the freedom of our Commerce:—Will one thousand prizes, unjustly made, countervail a single drop of blood spilled, by waging such a war.

Our commercial relations with neutral powers, are at an end. Their vessels no more frequent the ports of the Republic—they avoid our coasts, as they would avoid rocks and shoals.—Their markets are supplied only by our enemies.—They no longer bring us the productions of their soil, which would be useful to us. The superfluity of the French soil, which is necessary for them, which they consume, and which is useless to us, is left on our hands, and we are rapidly advancing to the period where we shall see the little of our remaining foreign trade extinct, and industry and agriculture, particularly in the Southern departments, and those bordering on the seaports, suffer and languish more than ever.

In the social order every thing is connected, and trade cannot suffer in any measure whatever, without causing the blow it receives, to be felt also in the manufactory and the field. Their connexions are intimate. These are elementary truths, which it is unnecessary to support by proof.

Complaints are made and with good reason of the tardiness with which public contributions are received. But when trade is reduced to so absolute an inaction that the manufactory ceases—When the cultivator of certain species of property is come to that point (which is particularly the case in those departments where the wines consumed abroad are made)—When the cultivation, I say, is arrived at the point of considering abundant harvests as ignominous with calamity—what means can remain for paying the public taxes, while even those of cultivating the ground are deficient? It is to a legitimate indignation, and was the result of a praise worthy error; and we should hasten to own it by repealing the law.

After hearing the opinion of Coulard, some members requested that his proposition might be referred to a committee for examination—others demanded the printing of his speech.

RIOU represented that the request of Coulard was entirely distinct from the object of the report made by him.

BOULAY PATY said it would not be difficult to refute immediately, and completely, the system just proposed and to prove it would be useful only to the enemies of the republic.—But in order to do it with greater solemnity he would vote for the printing of the speech.

BAILLEUL said that if the question was no other than that of printing the speech, he would assent—but it regards a political law on the subject of arming privateers, which will be paralized unless the proposition of the Reporter be immediately rejected. He did not know why of late there prevailed a disposition among some men to wage war, not against the English, but their own privateers. How is it possible, said he, that we do not perceive this law to be capable only of injuring our enemies, since with respect to Neutrals it only prescribes measures of precaution to avoid the frauds which the English Government does not cease to make use of? I demand the order or the day on the proposition, and printing of the speech.

The order of the day on printing was adopted.

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Sept. 25th, 1798.

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Notwithstanding in the middle states, a Lee and a Livingston, have been returned to Congress by the arts of faction, it is pleasing to find, that in the extremities of the Union, men seem to be returning to a right sense of their political dignity. In New Hampshire the federal phalanx of their last representation, is unanimously re-elected. In Georgia numerous indications present themselves of a radical reformation. The following merits notice for its shortness and point.

*Extract from the presentments of the Grand Jury of Glynn county at their last term*

We present as a grievance of the first magnitude, the opposition of our representatives in Congress to the wise measures of the Executive and lament that such conduct should so materially injure this country.

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Mr. Lyon was apprehended and brought before the court on Saturday morning—put to plead—pleaded not guilty—and was desired by same his counsel—he informed the court that he had sent to Bennington for council (Jonathan Robinson and David Fay, Esqrs.) but that he did not expect them until Monday,—The court told him the cause might be continued to the next term if he wished it—he replied that he chose to have a trial at this term—he was admitted to bail, and the court put the cause over till Monday. Accordingly on Monday, at 10 o'clock Mr. Lyon was called—he observed that his counsel had not arrived and requested a postponement, and the court adjourned to 11 o'clock—he again requested a postponemen, and the court again adjourned to 12 o'clock, after informing him the cause might still be continued if he wished it, to which he replied that he would not trust any of the counsel then in town, and would proceed to trial without counsel, if his friends from Bennington should not arrive.

At 12 o'clock the court again opened, and Mr. Lyon informed the court that he still chose to proceed to trial, although his counsel from Bennington had not arrived—he sent for Judge (Israel) Smith to advocate his cause who declined being particularly assigned as counsel, but at Mr. Lyon's desire he sat by him during the trial, and advised.

The cause then opened, and proceeded in the usual forms; and after an able and candid statement of the cause by Charles Marsh, Esq Attorney for the United States, a long and minute examination of the witnesses was had on the part of the public; when Mr. Lyon was called upon to make his defence. He began by stating that he should firstly contend that the court had no jurisdiction of the cause, for that the law of Congress was *unconstitutional* and *void*: 2dly, that the publications were *innocent*; and 3dly, the *truth* of their contents. On this head he said he should call on Judge Patterson, and his friend Judge Smith—he accordingly asked Judge Patterson if he had not frequently dined with the President, and observed his ridiculous pomp and parade. Judge Patterson replied that he had sometimes

...armies are very much in want of recruits, but nothing can induce the citizens returned to their homes to rejoin. The minister at war complains of it very bitterly.

The British King and Council have declared, "that such ports of the Mediterranean, as are occupied by the arms of those who exercise the powers of Government in France, or are subject to persons tumultuously acting under their influence and direction, shall be considered in a state of hostility with his Majesty, and all his subjects are to govern themselves accordingly."

The British troops, still at Portugal are about to be embarked for the E. Indies, under Gen. Stuart.

The Prussian *demand* of the French—what is their disposition respecting KOSCIUSKO, and the Poles. Much depends on the answer.

August 27.

The Protestant Ministers of Geneva, unanimously decreed, to transfer the ceremonies of their worship to the DECADI. The following letter was written by them, to the French Resident, Desporte:

"The Ministers of the reformed Christian religion, who exercise their ministry at Geneva, desirous of giving a proof of their respect for their laws, of their gratitude for the protection which the government has granted to their worship, and of their regard for you, Citizen Minister, have taken into serious consideration, the request which I made to them in your behalf, to have worship on the DECADI; and they have charged me, in expressing to you these sentiments, to answer the said request.

"That in preserving the integrity of their worship, under the safeguard of constitutional laws, they have decided to rise on the days of the DECADI, the exercises of this worship, to make the repose of this day, serve the public tranquility.

"In transmitting to the heads of the government, our dispositions, deign citizen commissioner, to incline them favorably to us, friends of order and peace, ministers of a worship, which in its form, and in its different acts, tends only to establish the purest morality, on the most solid foundations, to cause to reign, and to maintain good morals, the sole source of felicity, and of prosperity to the people, which are the end and the glory of all good governments, &c. &c."

[*Poor Geneva, how art thou fallen! After having lost thy political existence by thy base submission to the vile intrigues of Frenchmen—to be obliged at last to part with the religion of thy fathers—and to weaken the force of the divine institution of the Christian Sabbath by basely stooping to celebrate the holy exercises of Christianity on the* DECADI—*a day purposely appointed by the infidels of France, to undermine the pure religion of our blessed Redeemer. May this be the fate of every State which, like Geneva, has invited the deadly embraces of degenerate and corrupt France!*—]

The remainder of the curosities from Malta were brought up to town on Saturday evening from Portsmouth; they consist of a large desert table, richly ornamented with emblematical devices of the place from whence taken, and a beautiful eight banked row galley of silver gilt, with figures to represent towers, with every apparatus belonging to the vessel: it is considered as a master piece of workmanship.

M. Necker is arrived at Paris.

A piece of machinery to operate by means of a steam, is constructed near the Veternary college, which will stamp 200 horse shoes in an hour.

A bill of indictment was preferred against a Dissenting minister at a late Essex Quarter Sessions, the admeasurement of which was 15 feet 9 inches in length, and 1 foot 11 inches in breadth!

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DUBLIN, Sept. 9.

On Thursday morning last, Oliver Bond died suddenly in Newgate: he had spent the evening and night before with some of his imprisoned friends, and had eaten and drank very plentifully; it was morning before they parted, and Bond in going down into the prison yard, preparatory to his retiring to rest, fell down suddenly and expired. The coroner held an inquest upon the body on Thursday. The family of Bond earnestly desired that the body might not be opened; and the Surgeon General and Surgeon Lake, agreeing with Surgeon Geoghegan and Dr. Drennan that it was unnecessary, and that Bond had died of an apoplectic fit, to which it seems his family had been subject, the coroner's jury found a verdict according, and the body was delivered to the friends of the deceased for interment.

*SINGULARITY.*

In the neighbourhood of Bradford (England) there at present resides a man and his *two* wives. This happy mortal is by birth an American: some years since he was taken by the Moors in a vessel of his country, bound up the Levant: he was condemned to slavery, and employed to work in the garden of the renegado, a short distance from Sallee. The daughter of his master conceived a passion for him, and offered to favour his escape if he would marry her; he confessed that he had a wife already. The custom of her country allowed men a plurality; she therefore disregarded his scruple, and in the event they safely arrived at Bristol. By a strange concurrence of circumstances, the first wife, with two children, had about the same time reached England, and was established by some relations in her present habitation. On hearing of the deliverance of her husband, so rejoiced was she at the event, and grateful to his deliverer, that she cheerfully acquiesced in the conditions that had restored him to her; and the rival wives now live in the most perfect harmony, each the mother of several children.

PARIS, August 2.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

RIOU made a new report, relative to maritime prizes. He particularly combated the idea of causing them to be tried administratively. He shewed that the true means of protecting the interest of the captors, without committing those of the captured, was to refer actions respecting prizes to the courts. Such is the basis of three projects of resolutions presented by Riou, which the council ordered to be printed as well as the report.

COUZARD said, that the commission charged to examine the basis of our legislation respecting maritime prizes has not answered the public expectation, since it has not invited the council to report or to modify the law of 29 Nivose. This law directs, that the state of the vessels, as it regards their quality of neutral or enemy, shall be determined by their cargo; consequently, that every vessel, laden in whole or part with merchandize from England or her possessions, shall be declared good prize, whoever may be the owner.

He asserted that this law violates the rights of nations, that it necessarily and perpetually contravenes the eternal principles of justice and reason which bind one nation to another, and must serve as the rule of their respective conduct—and finally, that it has done very little injury to our foes, but much to ourselves. Already, said he, it threats us with,

The Americans have made the conduct of our privateers, a motive or pretext for their rupture. Denmark has declared herself against the provisions of this law of 29 Nivose, and that she would protect neutral property on board her vessels by force, against whoever should attack it.

If other nations have not yet pronounced their determinations with equal formality, at least all have to our certain knowledge, complained, and all are equally discontented;—because, all are equal sufferers, by our legislation relative to privateering.

Is it not of all evils the very worst, to observe France exposed to new wars by the principles she has established, as to the freedom of our Commerce:—Will one thousand prizes, unjustly made, countervail a single drop of blood spilled, by waging such a war.

Our commercial relations with neutral powers, are at an end. Their vessels no more frequent the ports of the Republic—they avoid our coasts, as they would avoid rocks and shoals.—Their markets are supplied only by our enemies.—They no longer bring us the productions of their soil, which would be useful to us. The superfluity of the French soil, which is necessary for them, which they consume, and which is useless to us, is left on our hands, and we are rapidly advancing to the period where we shall see the little of our remaining foreign trade extinct, and industry and agriculture, particularly in the Southern departments, and those bordering on the seaports, suffer and languish more than ever.

In the social order every thing is connected, and trade cannot suffer in any measure whatever, without causing the blow it receives, to be felt also in the manufactory and the field. Their connexions are intimate. These are elementary truths, which it is unnecessary to support by proof.

Complaints are made and with good reason of the tardiness with which public contributions are received. But when trade is reduced to so absolute an inaction that the manufactory cease—When the cultivator of certain species of property is come to that point (which is particularly the case in those departments where the wines consumed abroad are made)—When the cultivation, I say, is arrived at the point of considering abundant harvests as synonymous with calamity—what means can remain for paying the public taxes, while even those of cultivating the ground are deficient? It is to a legitimate indignation, and was the result of a praise worthy error; and we should hasten to own it by repealing the law.

After hearing the opinion of Cousard, some members requested that his proposition might be referred to a committee for examination—others demanded the printing of his speech.

RIOU represented that the request of Cousard was entirely distinct from the object of the report made by him.

BOULAY PATY said it would not be difficult to refute immediately, and completely, the system just proposed and to prove it would be useful only to the enemies of the republic.—But in order to do it with greater solemnity he would vote for the printing of the speech.

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tho' rarely, dined at the President's, but he had never seen any pomp or parade; he had seen on the contrary, a great deal of plainness and simplicity there. Mr. Lyon then inquired whether he did not see more pomp and servants there than at the tavern, where he lodged in Rutland; to which the Judge made no answer, as it was manifest Mr. Lyon expected none.—Judge Smith was not examined; and Mr. Lyon proceeded to read several parts of the publications complained of, and to make several observations. The cause was then argued by Mr. Marsh, on the part of the United States, and by Mr. Lyon for himself.

Mr. Lyon occupied about two hours and an half in his address to the jury.

The charge of Judge Patterson was cool, candid, and perspicuous; it was a most illustrious specimen of the noble talents and judicious rectitude of that greatly admired and respected Judge.

The jury retired at eight o'clock in the evening; and brought in their verdict of "GUILTY," about nine.

After a few very pertinent and affecting remarks, the Judge pronounced sentence on him —*that he be imprisoned Four Months, pay costs and a Fine of One Thousand Dollars, and stand committed until the judgment should be complied with.*

The court called on the prisoner to shew cause wherefore judgment should not be pronounced on him; also to give any information he pleased that would serve to reduce the fine; he declined saying any thing on the subject, and the court adjourned to 8 o'clock the next morning.

On Tuesday morning he told the court "he very lately had property which he estimated at 20,000 dollars, and had conveyed it to certain persons who were bound for his debts, amounting to about 16 000 dollars—he did not know that he could command 100 dollars by his property, but he said he was worth more than any sum it was in the power of the Court to impose on him as a fine."

It is said, that eleven of the jury were ready to find a verdict of guilty immediately on their leaving the bar, that *one* doubted; on which they read over the papers, and recapitulated the evidence, and the doubting juror said "it was impossible to acquit him."

During the course of the trial, Mr. Lyon repeatedly observed, "that the juries were *packed*, and brought from towns which were known to be inimical to him, for the purpose of crushing him;" but the Court, at its last May session, ordered the Clerk to summon the petit jury from the towns from which they actually came, so that it was impossible any reference could have been had to him.

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—On the 25th inst. on his Passage from North Carolina to Jamaica, Capt. PARDON T. SLOCUM, of this Town, aged 32 Years. Possessed of those social Virtues, which endeared him to a numerous Circle of Friends and Acquaintance,—they have to lament his early Exit.—As a Friend, he was sincere—and to distressed Indigence, liberally benevolent.

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| ENTERED, | *from* |
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| Ship Commerce, Lawton, | St. Petersburgh |
| Brig John, Shearman, | Havanna |
| Sloop General Greene, Baker, | Gottenburg |
| —— Neptune, Johnston, | New York |
| —— Fair American, Dunham, | Saghobour |
| —— Eagle, Greene, | Baltimore |
| —— Two Sisters, Dennis, | Norfolk |
| —— Harriot, Carter, | Alexandria |
| —— Maria, Wolfe, | New York |
| —— Ranger, Ambrose, | Baltimore |
| Schooner Polly, Slocum, | Turk's Island |
| CLEARED. | *for* |
| Schooner Rambler, Weaver, | Georgetown |
| Schooner Commerce, Usher, | Barbadoes |
| —— Lyon, Saunders, | Edenton |
| Sloop Methetable, Gibbson, | New York |
| —— Betty, Cudworth, | Little Egghorbor |
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| Schooner Goliah, Greene, | New York |
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WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Business, one who is Master of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

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To be Sold cheap,

A TOP CHAISE and HARNESS, completely made, and little the worse for wear—together with a well broke HORSE free from Vice, and in his Prime; he will be warranted sound and healthy, and is calculated, fit for any Draft whatsoever.

Inquire of Mr. DANIEL SWINBURNE, the first Lane Southward of Mr. Deblois's Store, where the Carriage and Horse may be seen,

*Newport, Oct. 29, 1798.*

tho' rarely, dined at the President's, but he had never seen any pomp or parade; he had seen on the contrary, a great deal of plainness and simplicity there. Mr. Lyon then inquired whether he did not see more pomp and servants there than at the tavern, where he lodged in Rutland; to which the Judge made no answer, as it was manifest Mr. Lyon expected none.—Judge Smith was not examined; and Mr. Lyon proceeded to read several parts of the publications complained of, and to make several observations. The cause was then argued by Mr. Marsh, on the part of the United States, and by Mr. Lyon for himself.

Mr. Lyon occupied about two hours and an half in his address to the jury.

The charge of Judge Patterson was cool, candid, and perspicuous; it was a most illustrious specimen of the noble talents and judicious rectitude of that greatly admired and respected Judge.

The jury retired at eight o'clock in the evening; and brought in their verdict of "GUILTY," about nine.

After a few very pertinent and affecting remarks, the Judge pronounced sentence on him —*that he be imprisoned Four Months, pay costs and a Fine of One Thousand Dollars, and stand committed until the judgment should be complied with.*

The court called on the prisoner to shew cause wherefore judgment should not be pronounced on him; also to give any information he pleased that would serve to reduce the fine; he declined saying any thing on the subject, and the court adjourned to 8 o'clock the next morning.

On Tuesday morning he told the court "he very lately had property which he estimated at 20,000 dollars, and had conveyed it to certain persons who were bound for his debts, amounting to about 16 000 dollars—he did not know that he could command 100 dollars by his property, but he said he was worth more than any sum it was in the power of the Court to impose on him as a fine."

It is said, that eleven of the jury were ready to find a verdict of guilty immediately on their leaving the bar, that *one* doubted; on which they read over the papers, and recapitulated the evidence, and the doubting juror said "it was impossible to acquit him."

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| —— Two Sisters, Dennis, | Norfolk |
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THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1798. [N° 1908]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For CASH, or good NOTES, &c. &c. &c.

## Christr. Ellery

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.

A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it ſtands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the Houſe, &c. &c. &c. The Houſe, ſpacious enough for a large Family, is commodiouſly and neatly finiſhed. The Furniture is valuable and handſome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the beſt Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the Houſe are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Ciſtern, and uſeful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premiſes, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if deſired.

*Newport, October* 29, 1798.

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To be Sold, by
PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

About 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & ſix from Biſſell's Mills or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houſes, 2 Barns, and other neceſſary Buildings.—To be ſold together, or in Three Diviſions, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer or Purchaſers.—If not ſold by the firſt of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utenſils.

*Exeter, October* 25, 1798.

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For SALE,

ONE Half of the Houſe, formerly occupied by Walter Chaloner, Eſq; in Thames-ſtreet, being the Weſterly Part of it, and 150 Feet of Land, be there more or leſs, bounded Southerly on Land of Ebenezer Woodward, Weſterly on the Water or Cove; Northerly on Land of Job Chaloner, and Eaſterly on Land of Joſeph Cozzens.

Caſh, or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, in Three or Four Months, will be taken in Pay.—Apply to

SAMUEL ALMY.

*Portsmouth, October* 15, 1798.

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To be Sold at Public Vendue, under the Direction of the Town-Council of Newport, on the 9th of the 11th Month, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

THE Real Eſtate of the late Elizabeth Whitfield, of Newport, deceaſed—it conſiſts of a Dwelling-Houſe, Stable, Garden, and Meadow Lot; the Whole meaſuring about one Acre of Land, laying in Griffin-ſtreet.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

*Newport, 18th 10th Month*, 1798.

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To be Sold cheap,

A TOP CHAISE and HARNESS, completely made, and little the worſe for wear—together with a well broke HORSE free from Vice, and in his Prime; he will be warranted ſound and healthy, and is calculated, fit for any Draft whatſoever.

Inquire of Mr. DANIEL SWINBURNE, the firſt Lane Southward of Mr. Deblois's Store, where the Carriage and Horſe may be ſeen.

*Newport, Oct.* 29, 1798.

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WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Buſineſs, one who is Maſter of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, 29th Oct.* 1798.

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NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

### *MOSES JUDAH*

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured ſweet ſcented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Houſe, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-ſtreet.

M. JUDAH

Has likewiſe for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholeſale and Retail.

*Newport, October* 22, '98.

*N. B.* The higheſt Market Price conſtantly given for TALLOW.

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LOST,

A GOLD SEAL, in or near the Town—The Arms—a ſpread Eagle over a Bridge—Any Perſon having found it, and will bring it to Mr. TOWNSEND, at the Coffee-Houſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

*Newport, 18th October*, 1798.

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## *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

MILAN, July 20.

THROUGHOUT the Ciſalpine Republic, all ſacred images, of which in Milan alone there are above 3000, are to be removed from the houſes, or ſmeared over with plaiſter and diſfigured. In conſequence of this, the Peaſants in the Valteltine have aſſembled to the number of ſeveral thouſands, headed by their Prieſts, and killed ſeveral of the Patriots. Troops have been ſent thither to quell the mal-contents.

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VIENNA, Auguſt 2.

Citizen Gaillard, the French Ambaſſador at Berlin, before the arrival of Sieyes, had been invited to Court with great etiquette.—After dinner a pack of cards was preſented to the Count de Gortz, Governor of Berlin, in order to make a party with the French Miniſter. The Pruſſian, knowing it was intended he ſhould play with Gaillard, had the inſolence to ſay to the Chamberlain of the Court, loud enough for the King to hear him—"Sir, I do not play with a Plebian." The King inſtantly ſaid to him, "my dear Gortz, your carriage is in waiting for you below; I ſhall get another officer to finiſh the party." Gortz was obliged to retire on the inſtant.

Some of the Turkiſh provinces are now ravaged by the Plague, which rages in ſo violent a degree as to carry off its victims in 12 or 15 hours. The inhabitants of Belgrade have quitted the place, and are encamped at ſome diſtance from its walls.

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LONDON, Auguſt 16.

A diſcovery has lately been made, which promiſes the moſt important conſequences to Navigation. It conſiſts of a compaſs and latitude inſtrument, in which, we underſtand, the magnetic fluid is ſo diſpoſed and controled, that it ſhall lie truly on the meridian in all parts of the globe, and that conſtantly. The other inſtrument, by a ſimilar management of the fluid, gives the latitude with the ſame univerſality, in all ſeaſons and weather, with minutes of a degree.

September 8.

The Republican Ambaſſador Truguet, was allowed 46,000 livres to furniſh his houſe at Madrid, where he remained but four months; the ſame ſum was granted to Guilemardet, his ſucceſſor.—Suppoſing that he ſtays no longer than his predeceſſor, and that his ſucceſſors does the ſame, 138,000 livres will have been ſpent in one year for furniſhing the houſe of the French Embaſſy in one place. If the expenſes at other courts under the ſame head amounts to as much it may be ſaid that the French Directory is dearly repreſented; and the Ambaſſadors of Modern Sparta will not have any reproach to make to thoſe of the King of Perſia.

The arrival of lady Fitzgerald at Hamburgh is thus mentioned in the French papers:—"On the 5th Auguſt the natural daughter of Philipe d'Orleans, ſo well known by the name of Pamela, and by the part which Lord Edward Fitzgerald, her huſband, performed in Ireland, arrived at Hamburgh."

A large ſhip has lately been launched at Bombay, of the Burthen of 1200 tons, and pierced for 30 guns. This fine ſhip, it is ſaid, will be fitted out expreſsly for the ſervice of the war, and manned with choice ſeamen.

The ſhips employed, in the Bombay Marine commonly known by the name of the Grab Service, are not of ſufficient force to afford effectual protection to the country trade; it is therefore ſuggeſted by the commercial intereſts in India to build, fit out, and employ large ſhips for the purpoſe, of from 30 to 40 guns, to be paid by a certain percentage on goods ſo protected, this meaſure will, ſays a correſpondent in India, receive all the ſupport adequate to the undertaking, and ſecure to the Merchants a valuable property which is at preſent expoſed to very great riſk.

The French Directory have been obliged to yield to the united repreſentations of the Daniſh, Pruſſian, Swediſh and Spaniſh miniſters, relative to their former treatment of neutral veſſels, which is to undergo a complete re-modification. All the French privateers in the Mediterranean are called in.

The following circumſtance happened at a Coffee-Houſe, near Covent Garden:—A large party had juſt ſat down to dinner, when one of the company declared he had heard, from good authority, that Nelſon had defeated the French fleet, and taken Buonaparte, with five ſail of the line, beſides tranſports. At that moment a ſuppoſed report of cannon was heard, which they all concluded to be from the Park and Tower guns. The knives and forks were inſtantly laid down, and the glaſſes filled to the brave Admiral, with three times three!—Scarce, had the laſt huzza ceaſed, when, lo! the waiter entered, with a ſorrowful countenance, and informed them, that the report was only the noiſe of ſome Upholſter's men, who were beating feather-beds on the top of a houſe.

It is ſaid that the King of Sweden has refuſed to receive La Hargue as Ambaſſador of the French Republic.

## NEWPORT BOARD OF HEALTH.

WHEREAS the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at their Session held at Providence on the last Monday of January, A. D. 1798, did enact that the Town Councils of the respective Towns should be authorized to make and prescribe such Orders and Regulations as they may deem prudent and advisable for the Preservation of the Health of the Inhabitants, by the Prevention and Removal of Nuisances injurious thereto, or any other Causes which in their Judgment might originate or conduce to the spreading of any infectious Disease:—That they should be authorized to annex such pecuniary Penalties, for the Breach of the Orders and Regulations which they should make and prescribe, relative to the Object aforesaid, as they shall judge adequate and necessary to effectuate the same; that said Penalties might be prosecuted and recovered by Action of Debt, before any Court authorized to try the same; One Moiety whereof should be for the Use of the Town wherein the Offence should be committed, and the other Moiety for the Use of him or her who shall sue for the same:—And if such Nuisances, or other Causes, injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants aforesaid, should not be removed, by the Person permitting or erecting the same, pursuant to any Order or Regulation of the Town Council for the Town, it should be the Duty of the Town-Council thereupon, and they were thereby fully authorized and empowered to adopt such Measures as they should deem effectual, for the Removal of such Nuisances or other Causes injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants as aforesaid, at the proper Charge and Expence of the Person erecting or permitting the same: And that the Sheriff, his Deputies, and the Town-Serjeants and Constables of the several Towns should execute all such Precepts and Orders as shall be directed to them by the said Town-Councils, for carrying said Act into Execution:

It is therefore Resolved, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, That the following Regulations be ordained and established, in Pursuance of the Authority above-recited:

I. That five Persons, to be denominated a Board of Health, be annually chosen by the Town Council, on the first Monday of June, in Five convenient Districts in the compact Part of the Town, who shall be Residents in the Districts for which they shall be chosen, and shall be engaged for the faithful Discharge of their said Office, and shall immediately after their Engagement choose a Chairman out of their Body.

II. The first District shall be bounded by a Line drawn from Gravelly Point along the South Side of the Long Wharf, till it comes to the first House on the South Side of said Wharf, and thence up the Middle of said Wharf to the Foot of the Parade, thence North through the Middle of Thames street and the Alms House Lane, round the northern and western Extremities of the Town to Gravelly-Point, including Docks and Wharves.

III. The second District shall be bounded by a Line drawn through the Middle of the Alms House Lane and Thames street, to the Foot of the Parade, thence up the Middle of the Parade to the State House, thence round the South End of the State-House, through the Middle of the Streets to the South Side of the Reverend Mr. Eddy's Meeting House, and thence round the eastern and northern Extremities of the Town to the Alms House Lane.

IV. The third District shall comprise all that Part of the Town (Wharves and Docks included) southward of the Districts above described, and North of a Line drawn along the South Side of Freebody's Wharf, through the Middle of the New Church Lane to the Top of the Hill.

V. The fourth District shall comprise all that Part of the Town (Wharves and Docks) South of the third District, and North of a Line drawn along the North Side of Sherburne's Wharf, through the Middle of Congress street (formerly King street) to the West End of Pleasant-street, and thence through the Middle of the same Street to the Top of the Hill.

VI. The fifth District shall comprise all the southern End of the Town, (Wharves and Docks included) not contained in the other Districts.

VII. It shall be exclusively the Duty of each Member of the Board of Health, within his District, to examine into all Nuisances and other Causes injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, whether the same shall be occasioned by stagnant Waters, Slaughter Houses, Docks, Necessaries, putrid, animal, or vegetable Substances, or any other Causes of whatsoever Kind, which may be injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, as aforesaid, with Power to search all Houses, Stores, Cellars, Ships and Vessels, where they may have Cause to suspect any of the Causes aforesaid to exist; and if they should meet with Resistance in the Execution of their Search, the Town Council may, at their Discretion, grant a Warrant for the Purpose of effecting the same; and immediately, upon ascertaining any such Cause to exist, it shall be the Duty of such Member to warn the Occupier (if any) of the House or Lot to or upon which the same may have been discovered, forthwith to remove the same:—And if such Occupier shall neglect or refuse so to do, or if there shall be no Occupier thereof, the Member of the Board for the District shall immediately make Report thereof to the Chairman, who shall forthwith assemble the Board; any Three of whom are empowered to Act, and it shall be their Duty, when assembled, to inquire whether the Nuisance or other Cause complained of, is or is not injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, and to make such Order in writing thereon for Removal, filling up, or otherwise as to them shall seem advisable, which Order the Chairman shall forthwith transmit to the President of the Town Council.

VIII. The President of the Town Council, immediately on the Receipt of said Order, shall assemble the Council, who shall thereupon issue their Warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Newport, or either of his Deputies for carrying the said Order into Execution (reciting the same) and if the said Town Council shall deem it necessary for the Removal of such Nuisance or other Cause as aforesaid, they may in said Warrant authorize the Officer to whom it may be directed, to impress Workmen and Teams for the speedy Removal thereof, and the Occupier of the House or Lot, shall pay double the usual and accustomed Rates for such Workmen and Teams, to be levied by Distress upon the Goods and Chattels of the Delinquent, by a Clause of Distress, to be inserted in said Warrant, and shall moreover forfeit and pay for his Refusal or Neglect to remove said Nuisance, a Sum not exceeding Twenty Dollars, at the Discretion of the Town Council: Provided, that said Penalty shall not be incurred, if he shall voluntarily remove said Nuisance before the Town-Council shall be assembled.

IX. No Person shall carry, cart, or throw, into any of the Streets or Lines, any Dirt, Dung, Soot, Garbage or Carrion, under the Penalty of Seventy-five Cents for every Offence.

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In Town Council, Monday, October 8, 1798.

*The above and foregoing Regulations were unanimously voted and passed, and ordered to be printed for three Weeks successively in both the Newport Newspapers.*

*By Order of Council,*

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

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THOMAS WEAVER, jun. *1st District.*
WALTER NICHOLS, 2d do.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun. 3d do.
DANIEL SHELDON, 4th do.
JOHN SLOCUM, 5th do.

The above Gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve in the several Districts above mentioned.

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

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*To the* INHABITANTS *of* NEWPORT.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE undersigned, in Conformity to the Request of the Town Council, accept their Appointment to the Office of the Board of Health; and having been duly qualified, beg Leave respectfully to suggest, that in declining to receive pecuniary Consideration for said Services, they cannot but cherish the pleasing Hope, as the general Welfare of their Fellow-Citizens is the only Object, that they will cooperate so far in united Exertions for its Attainment, as to manifest a cordial Acquiescence in the aforesaid judicious Regulations, which will enable them to execute the irksome Task in that peaceable Manner they ardently desire. But let it be particularly remembered by all such as are disposed to be Refractory and Litigious, that it is our unalterable Determination, strictly to adhere to a conscientious Discharge of those important Duties, which our Acceptance of the Office sacredly enjoins. Therefore, as our Engagement necessarily exacts a faithful Discharge of our said Office, we entreat you in the Language of affectionate Regard, to evince that Compliance with those Regulations, which are so evidently calculated to promote the Prosperity, and indubitably establish the Reputation of NEWPORT—a Town peculiarly favoured with the inestimable Enjoyment of Heaven's choicest temporal Blessing, HEALTH.

For the Authenticity of the Assertion, that the Regulations are calculated to promote the general Good, we appeal to those refined Feelings of Sensibility which will render you susceptible of our labourious Duty; and if it entitles us to sympathetic Aid, doubtless those vexatious Measures of the Law will prove, as we sincerely wish, entirely unnecessary:—Otherwise, we shall be reduced to the painful Alternative of putting the same into Effect—which will be a Cause of Regret indeed.

*Fellow-Citizens!*

What can we say more, than simply to add our Solicitude for your serious Consideration of a Subject that evidently has the general Welfare for its Basis.

We request (exclusive of our individual exertions) a Presentment of your Complaints of all Nuisances existing in the Town, to either of the Board, residing in their respective Districts.

DANIEL SHELDON, Chairman,
JOHN SLOCUM, Secretary.
WALTER NICHOLS,
THOMAS WEAVER, jun.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

*Council Chamber, Newport, October 11th, 1798.*

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To be Sold, by

*William Douglass,*

At his Shop, in BROADWAY, very cheap for CASH,

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muslin.

150 Weight of the best Essence of Spruce.

Also, a general and good Assortment of West India GOODS, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

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# Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

*ENGLISH* and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

*N B.* While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

*N. B.* Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

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# Stephen Pierce

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.——Also,

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

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TO BE SOLD,

## The FERRY on Easton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

*Newport, August 27, 1798.*

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HOLMES WEAVER,

*CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,*

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done in the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

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# New Goods.

## *John Bours*, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

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# Robert Lawton

*Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Loteestrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

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# John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

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For SALE,

ONE Half of the House, formerly occupied by Walter Chaloner, Esq; in Thames-street, being the Westerly Part of it, and 150 Feet of Land, be there more or less, bounded Southerly on Land of Ebenezer Woodward, Westerly on the Water or Cove; Northerly on Land of Job Chaloner, and Easterly on Land of Joseph Cozzens.

Cash, or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island, in Three or Four Months, will be taken in Pay.—Apply to

SAMUEL ALMY.

*Portsmouth, October 15, 1798.*

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THE Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint those who have Accounts open with him, that unless they are settled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Discrimination.

Those who have Demands against him, may call and receive their pay.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

*South-Kingstown, 15th 10th Month, 1798.*

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TAKEN from Tiverton Shore, about a Mile and a Half above Howland's Ferry, a CEDAR BOAT, 11½ Feet Keel, her Bottom painted White, black Streak under the Wale, and a red Gunnel Streak, the Rudder and Two Oars were taken with her.——Whoever will secure the said Boat, or give Information, so that the Owner may have her again, shall be well rewarded, and necessary Charges paid, by BENJAMIN HAMBLY.

*Tiverton, Oct. 15, 1798.*

## NEWPORT BOARD OF HEALTH.

WHEREAS the Hon. General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode Iſland, at their Seſſion held at Providence on the laſt Monday of January, *A. D.* 1798, did enact that the Town Councils of the reſpective Towns ſhould be authorized to make and preſcribe ſuch Orders and Regulations as they may deem prudent and advitable for the Preſervation of the Health of the Inhabitants, by the Prevention and Removal of Nuiſances injurious thereto, or any other Cauſes which in their Judgment might originate or conduce to the ſpreading of any infectious Diſeaſe;—That they ſhould be authorized to annex ſuch pecuniary Penalties, for the Breach of the Orders and Regulations which they ſhould make and preſcribe, relative to the Object aforeſaid, as they ſhall judge adequate and neceſſary to effectuate the ſame; that ſaid Penalties might be proſecuted and recovered by Action of Debt, before any Court authorized to try the ſame; One Moiety whereof ſhould be for the Uſe of the Town wherein the Offence ſhould be committed, and the other Moiety for the Uſe of him or her who ſhall ſue for the ſame;—And if ſuch Nuiſances, or other Cauſes, injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants aforeſaid, ſhould not be removed, by the Perſon permitting or erecting the ſame, purſuant to any Order or Regulation of the Town Council for the Town, it ſhould be the Duty of the Town-Council thereupon, and they were thereby fully authorized and empowered to adopt ſuch Meaſures as they ſhould deem effectual, for the Removal of ſuch Nuiſances or other Cauſes injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants as aforeſaid, at the proper Charge and Expence of the Perſon erecting or permitting the ſame: And that the Sheriff, his Deputies, and the Town-Serjeants and Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns ſhould execute all ſuch Precepts and Orders as ſhall be directed to them by the ſaid Town-Councils, for carrying ſaid Act into Execution:

It is therefore Reſolved, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, That the following Regulations be ordained and eſtabliſhed, in Purſuance of the Authority above-recited:

I. That five Perſons, to be denominated a Board of Health, be annually choſen by the Town Council, on the firſt Monday of June, in Five convenient Diſtricts in the compact Part of the Town, who ſhall be Reſidents in the Diſtricts for which they ſhall be choſen, and ſhall be engaged for the faithful Diſcharge of their ſaid Office, and ſhall immediately after their Engagement chooſe a Chairman out of their Body.

II. The firſt Diſtrict ſhall be bounded by a Line drawn from Gravelly Point along the South Side of the Long Wharf, till it comes to the firſt Houſe on the South Side of ſaid Wharf, and thence up the Middle of ſaid Wharf to the Foot of the Parade, thence North through the Middle of Thames ſtreet and the Alms Houſe Lane, round the northern and weſtern Extremities of the Town to Gravelly-Point, including Docks and Wharves.

III. The ſecond Diſtrict ſhall be bounded by a Line drawn through the Middle of the Alms Houſe Lane and Thames ſtreet, to the Foot of the Parade, thence up the Middle of the Parade to the State Houſe, thence round the South End of the State-Houſe, through the Middle of the Streets to the South Side of the Reverend Mr. Eddy's Meeting Houſe, and thence round the eaſtern and northern Extremities of the Town to the Alms Houſe Lane.

IV. The third Diſtrict ſhall comprize all that Part of the Town (Wharves and Docks included) ſouthward of the Diſtricts above deſcribed, and North of a Line drawn along the South Side of Freebody's Wharf, through the Middle of the New Church Lane to the Top of the Hill.

V. The fourth Diſtrict ſhall comprize all that Part of the Town (Wharves and Docks) South of the third Diſtrict, and North of a Line drawn along the North Side of Shearburne's Wharf, through the Middle of Congreſs ſtreet (formerly King ſtreet) to the Weſt End of Pleaſant-ſtreet, and thence through the Middle of the ſame Street to the Top of the Hill.

VI. The fifth Diſtrict ſhall comprize all the ſouthern End of the Town, (Wharves and Docks included) not contained in the other Diſtricts.

VII. It ſhall be exclusively the Duty of each Member of the Board of Health, within his Diſtrict, to examine into all Nuiſances and other Cauſes injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, whether the ſame ſhall be occaſioned by ſtagnant Waters, Slaughter Houſes, Docks, Neceſſaries, putrid, animal, or vegetable Subſtances, or any other Cauſes of whatſoever Kind, which may be injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, as aforeſaid, with Power to ſearch all Houſes, Stores, Cellars, Ships and Veſſels, where they may have Cauſe to ſuſpect any of the Cauſes aforeſaid to exiſt; and if they ſhould meet with Reſiſtance in the Execution of their Search, the Town Council may, at their Diſcretion, grant a Warrant for the Purpoſe of effecting the ſame; and immediately, upon aſcertaining any ſuch Cauſe to exiſt, it ſhall be the Duty of ſuch Member to warn the Occupier (if any) of the Houſe or Lot on or upon which the ſame may have been diſcovered, forthwith to remove the ſame:—And if ſuch Occupier ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, or if there ſhall be no Occupier thereof, the Member of the Board for the Diſtrict ſhall immediately make Report thereof to the Chairman, who ſhall forthwith aſſemble the Board; any Three of whom are empowered to Act, and it ſhall be their Duty, when aſſembled, to inquire whether the Nuiſance or other Cauſe complained of, is or is not injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, and to make ſuch Order in writing thereon for Removal, filling up, or otherwiſe as to them ſhall ſeem adviſeable, which Order the Chairman ſhall forthwith tranſmit to the Preſident of the Town Council.

VIII. The Preſident of the Town Council, immediately on the Receipt of ſaid Order, ſhall aſſemble the Council, who ſhall thereupon iſſue their Warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Newport, or either of his Deputies for carrying the ſaid Order into Execution (reciting the ſame) and if the ſaid Town Council ſhall deem it neceſſary for the Removal of ſuch Nuiſance or other Cauſe as aforeſaid, they may in ſaid Warrant authorize the Officer to whom it may be directed, to impreſs Workmen and Teams for the ſpeedy Removal thereof, and the Occupier of the Houſe or Lot, ſhall pay double the uſual and accuſtomed Rates for ſuch Workmen and Teams, to be levied by Diſtreſs upon the Goods and Chattels of the Delinquent, by a Clauſe of Diſtreſs, to be inſerted in ſaid Warrant, and ſhall moreover forfeit and pay for his Refuſal or Neglect to remove ſaid Nuiſance, a Sum not exceeding Twenty Dollars, at the Diſcretion of the Town Council: Provided, that ſaid Penalty ſhall not be incurred, if he ſhall voluntarily remove ſaid Nuiſance before the Town-Council ſhall be aſſembled.

IX. No Perſon ſhall carry, cart, or throw, into any of the Streets or Lines, any Dirt, Dung, Soot, Garbage or Carrion, under the Penalty of Seventy-five Cents for every Offence.

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In Town Council, Monday, October 8, 1798.

*The above and foregoing Regulations were unanimouſly voted and paſſed, and ordered to be printed for three Weeks ſucceſſively in both the Newport Newſpapers.*

*By Order of Council,*

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

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THOMAS WEAVER, jun. *1ſt Diſtrict.*
WALTER NICHOLS, 2d do.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun. 3d do.
DANIEL SHELDON, 4th do.
JOHN SLOCUM, 5th do.

The above Gentlemen were unanimouſly elected to ſerve in the ſeveral Diſtricts above mentioned.

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

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*To the* INHABITANTS *of* NEWPORT.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE underſigned, in Conformity to the Requeſt of the Town Council, accept their Appointment to the Office of the Board of Health; and having been duly qualified, beg Leave reſpectfully to ſuggeſt, that in declining to receive pecuniary Conſideration for ſaid Services, they cannot but cheriſh the pleaſing Hope, as the general Welfare of their Fellow-Citizens is the only Object, that they will co-operate ſo far in united Exertions for its Attainment, as to manifeſt a cordial Acquieſcence in the aforeſaid judicious Regulations, which will enable them to execute the irkſome Taſk in that peaceable Manner they ardently deſire. But let it be particularly remembered by all ſuch as are diſpoſed to be Refractory and Litigious, that it is our unalterable Determination, ſtrictly to adhere to a conſcientious Diſcharge of thoſe important Duties, which our Acceptance of the Office ſacredly enjoins. Therefore, as our Engagement neceſſarily exacts a faithful Diſcharge of our ſaid Office, we entreat you in the Language of affectionate Regard, to evince that Compliance with thoſe Regulations, which are ſo evidently calculated to promote the Proſperity, and indubitably eſtabliſh the Reputation of NEWPORT—a Town peculiarly favoured with the ineſtimable Enjoyment of Heaven's choiceſt temporal Bleſſing, HEALTH.

For the Authenticity of the Aſſertion, that the Regulations are calculated to promote the general Good, we appeal to thoſe refined Feelings of Senſibility which will render you ſuſceptible of our laborious Duty; and if it entitles us to ſympathetic Aid, doubtleſs thoſe vexatious Meaſures of the Law will prove, as we ſincerely wiſh, entirely unneceſſary:—Otherwiſe, we ſhall be reduced to the painful Alternative of putting the ſame into Effect—which will be a Cauſe of Regret indeed.

*Fellow-Citizens!*

What can we ſay more, than ſimply to add our Solicitude for your ſerious Conſideration of a Subject that evidently has the general Welfare for its Baſis.

We requeſt (excluſive of our individual exertions) a Preſentment of your Complaints of all Nuiſances exiſting in the Town, to either of the Board, reſiding in their reſpective Diſtricts.

DANIEL SHELDON, Chairman,
JOHN SLOCUM, Secretary.
WALTER NICHOLS,
THOMAS WEAVER, jun.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

*Council Chamber, Newport, October 11th, 1798.*

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To be Sold, by

*William Douglaſs,*

At his Shop, in BROADWAY, very cheap for CASH,

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muſlin.

150 Weight of the beſt Eſſence of Spruce.

Alſo, a general and good Aſſortment of Weſt India Goods, and a large Aſſortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

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# Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

*ENGLISH* and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

*N. B.* While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

*N. B.* Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

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# Stephen Pierce

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.——Alſo,

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

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TO BE SOLD,

## The FERRY on Eaſton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

*Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.*

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# HOLMES WEAVER,

*CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,*

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

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# New Goods.

## *John Bours*, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

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# *Robert Lawton*

*Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr.* GEORGE GIBBS's *a large and complete Aſſortment of* DRY GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Season, conſiſting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Loteſtrings, Taffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

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# *John Baker*

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof

Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spaniſh Flore by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

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For SALE,

ONE Half of the Houſe, formerly occupied by Walter Chaloner, Eſq; in Thames-ſtreet, being the Weſterly Part of it, and 150 Feet of Land, be there more or leſs, bounded Southerly on Land of Ebenezer Woodward, Weſterly on the Water or Cove; Northerly on Land of Job Chaloner, and Eaſterly on Land of Joſeph Cozzens.

Caſh, or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, in Three or Four Months, will be taken in Pay.—Apply to

SAMUEL ALMY.

*Portſmouth, October* 15, 1798.

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THE Subſcriber takes this Method to acquaint thoſe who have Accounts open with him, that unleſs they are ſettled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Diſcrimination.

Thoſe who have Demands againſt him, may call and receive their pay.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

*South-Kingstown,* 15*th* 10*th Month,* 1798.

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TAKEN from Tiverton Shore, about a Mile and a Half above Howland's Ferry, a CEDAR BOAT, 11½ Feet Keel, her Bottom painted White, black Streak under the Wale, and a red Gunnel Streak, the Rudder and Two Oars were taken with her.——Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Boat, or give Information, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall be well rewarded, and neceſſary Charges paid, by BENJAMIN HAMBLY.

*Tiverton, Oct.* 15, 1798.

*By the Ship George in 34, and the Brig Venus in 37 Days from Bourdeaux arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Advices:*

## OF BUONAPARTE.

### CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.

THERE now exists not the least doubt of the French Toulon fleet having landed in Egypt. Our government has received information of it though several different channels; but it has not yet received any circumstantial details of the military operations of Buonaparte, and the opposition made by the inhabitants. The letters and reports which continually arrive, are too vague and contradictory to be relied upon. Some announce the taking of the cities of Alexandria and Rosetto with the loss of much blood, and that the Candian merchants, who were there in great numbers, were all put to the sword. Others assure, that the French are already in possession of Cairo (situated 150 miles from Alexandria) whilst our best informed politicians affirm that the army of Buonaparte has been obliged to retreat after a battle fought with the army of the Beys, between Cairo and Rosetto. The disagreement of all these reports is a fresh reason for placing confidence in the official advices, received by the Porte from Damietta, dated July 18, which say, that the French were untouched in the environs of Rosetto (30 miles from Alexandria) in view of the army of the Beys, which was only one mile and an half from their camp.

A great fermentation still reigns in this capital, and the police will be forced to redouble its vigilance, in order to hinder the people from committing violence upon the French who are here. However, the government still continues to act with moderation, and caution, towards them. Every one interprets this conduct, according to his own wishes or opinion. Some see in it a secret intelligence with the French, others believe it to be only an act of circumspection, which agrees with the secrecy of the military operations that are preparing. If any thing can solve this species of problem, it is the orders issued by the Porte to all the provinces of the Empire. The preamble is conceived in terms of the most marked indignation; the proceedings of the French is there represented as the most unjust act of aggression, and highly contrary to the faith of treaties.—These orders prescribe measures offensive and hostile.

The English minister appears to have much influenced these determinations, and his active great neglects nothing that can tend to strengthen the energy of government. The Russian Ambassador does not appear to shew less activity in the negotiation; but we do not remark a concert in the operations of the two ministers, and if they tend to the same end, the means they pursue are widely different.

Buonaparte has addressed a letter to the Divan, in which he says, that if the Ottoman Porte should permit the Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles, he shall consider it as a declaration of war.

He requires the Grand Signior to put aside all the pretensions of Russia; to oppose firmly all a complaints which that court might make; and adds that he had the greatest reason to expect such a line of conduct from him, as he has delivered him from his greatest enemies, the knights of Malta.

The fidelity of the Greek Patriarch has just been put to a severe test. Some persons had endeavoured by a thousand promises and perfidious insinuations, to draw him into a conspiracy in favour of Liberty. He pretended to agree to the designs of the emissaries who made him the propositions, and endeavoured to procure from them all necessary information. No sooner had he obtained it, than he communicated it to the Grand Signior.—His Highness thanked the Patriarch, placed himself at the Head of several thousand Janissaries, marched to Pera (a suburb of Constantinople) and there caused all the accomplices of this conspiracy to be strangled. Orders to execute similar justice have been sent to every place where the ramifications of this conspiracy are known to exist.

Official letters from Canea, in the island of Candia, dated July 18, announce the appearance of a squadron before that city. The commander, after having received information respecting the French fleet, determined to sail towards Egypt. A letter from Smyrna, of 1st of August says, that this same squadron was met beyond Rodes, sailing with a fair wind toward Egypt.

### SEMLIN August 23.

The army of the Captain Pacha is almost entirely defeated, and he is gone to Constantinople. The greatest part of the Ottoman troops have entered the army of Passawan Oglou, or rather ranged themselves on the side of the Janissaries; for, it is well known, that it was on account of the latter that the war broke out between the Grand Turk and Passawan Oglou; because an attempt was made to subject them to the discipline of the other military corps. The greatest part of the Divan secretly favour the Rebels; and almost all the Pachas sent against Passawan Oglou have joined him, and openly declared themselves the enemies of the Sublime Porte.

### BERLIN, August 28.

Our cabinet has just received distinguishable intelligence. Symptoms of a conspiracy have appeared in Poland. Men, who are thought best informed upon this subject, say that nothing is wanted to bring this dreaded explosion on an happy event in the Mediterranean.

### PETERSBURGH, August 3.

Six days since, a violent storm, which lasted two hours, spread much terror along the eastern coast of the Gulph of Finland. The thunder fell twice upon the Powder Magazines at Cronstadt, which were blown up. Five men were killed and two wounded. These Magazines contained about 3 thousand quintals of powder.

### ARAU, August 28.

All the letters which we received from Zurich, and the country of the Grisons, announces that the Austrians have possessed themselves of Coire; and that a battle had been fought between them and the French Troops. Our frontiers are threatened by the imperial troops, which are assembled there to the number of thirty battalions and ten squadrons. Austria thus breaks all the treaties which she has with us. The goods and effects, of which we unfortunately have too great a quantity in the Austrian States, are seized.

The troops commanded by General Schauemburg, are all in movement towards the menaced points.

### BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.

The moment hostilities commence the siege of the fort of Ehrenbriesten will be pushed with the greatest vigor. Moreover, it appears, according to letters received from Germany, that war is there looked upon as inevitable, particularly between France and Austria.—As to the Empire, there yet remains some hopes, founded on the mediation of Prussia. Troops are continually passing to reinforce the army of Mayence.

### PARIS, August 30.

We have just received the following letter:

"*Rome, August 18*

"Citizen Editor, hardly had the brave Girardon put an end to the revolts of Alatri, Ferentino, Veroli and Frosinone, than another rebellion broke out at Terracina. The French Commandant, Citizen Leduc, was massacred by the rebels. Ten chasseurs of the 19th regiment, who were with him, owed their safety to the swiftness of their horses. As soon as General Macdonald received information of this affair, he sent against them, by forced marches, a detachment of French and Poles.—Our troops at break of day on the 11th, in sight of Terracina. After an obstinate resistance of six hours, that city was taken by assault, and all the rebels, who were found in arms, put to the sword, without mercy. Several saved themselves in small vessels, but a number of their vessels were sunk, by our artillery, in attempting to escape. By this last victory, we find ourselves absolutely masters of all the country. The terrible, but necessary punishment inflicted upon the revolted cities (they have all been sacked) will I think in future prevent all seditious movements. If we had not succeeded, the insurrection most probably would have become general. The English would not have failed to feed this new Vendee. Two of their frigates were cruising before Terracina on the 11th.

(Signed) GIRAUD, Captain.

September 1.

General Macdonald has published at Rome, two severe laws against the disturbers of public tranquility. Every individual, convicted of having fomented sedition by improper discourse or the relation of false and alarming news shall be judged and punished with death.

### ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) October 18.

By the Captain of the schooner American Fabius, who arrived in Town yesterday morning, from Guadaloupe, which Island he left on the 13th ult. (three days later than Captain Foye) intelligence has been received that Victor Hugues' orders for imprisoning American Citizens were implicitly obeyed. The Americans Fabius was carried into Baffaterre, where the Schooner and cargo were condemned, without even the form of trial; and the Mate and Crew were carried to prison. During Cap. Berry's stay in the Island, the latter part of which he kept himself concealed, tho' at the same time, receiving good intelligence of the public transactions, he had not heard any thing of the capture of the ship Suffolk, Capt. Bridgham of this port. The British frigate Concord took a privateer Sloop belonging to Victor, in Capt. Berry's sight, and under the guns of two forts, which kept up a brisk fire upon the frigate. This is, however, a melancholy circumstance, as the privateer had several Americans on board: particularly the crew of the sloop Julia, Capt. Green, of East-Haddam (N. E.) which she had taken a few days before. The Julia's cargo, being chiefly live stock, was landed by Victor, to whom, as before remarked, the privateer belonged, without even an examination. The Harry, Jane, of Portsmouth, N. H. with a valuable cargo from Cadiz, was carried into Baffaterre as a prize, the day before Capt. Berry sailed.—All the crew, not excepting officers, were immediately carried to prison—and the vessel and cargo condemned.

### BALTIMORE, October 22.

By letters from Augusta in Georgia, we have information of a severe frost during the nights of the 28th and 29th ultimo, which has destroyed a considerable part of the cotton and tobacco crops.

By letters from Savannah, we learn, that the caterpillars have, along the sea shore, destroyed the whole crops of cotton, and left very few plantations uninjured.

*Extract of a letter of a late date, from a gentleman of respectability and information in Amsterdam, to his friend in Baltimore.*

"I wrote you before, that the Directory had declared they meant to preserve peace with the United States, and as lately declared they intend to continue the plunder of our vessels—to keep up the farce, they have lately named a Consul General and one other to the United States, who in my opinion go out to complete the wicked purpose of *seduction and intrigue*. In this moment, Americans must be peculiarly guarded against *emissaries*; hurt by the turn which their late intrigues have produced in the United States, they are about to adopt a new system, from which they hope more success—these agents will carry *specious* propositions, which the Directory knows cannot be received by the government of the United States; and these agents will be directed to publish them to the people, in order that it may be seen that the Executive is not disposed to make friendship, and from this they look for a division between government and people—but our days of dotage are passed. Americans, I am sure, will never suffer themselves to be duped by foreign machinations, while their own government merits so well their affections."

### NEW-YORK, Oct. 17.

Mr. Marshall's answer to the questions, soliciting his political opinions, deserves great praise. He speaks the language of the true Americans in the United States, except on the Alien and Sedition laws, which many, perhaps *most* Americans, think necessary and expedient at *this crisis*.

Mr. Marshall is of opinion, that the interest and prosperity of the United States do NOT depend on any alliances with foreign nations. The United States with one voice say Amen, and bless the day that dissolved our alliance with France.

He is a firm friend of the Constitution of the United States, Amen, and so are all *good* citizens.

He is not in favour of an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. Amen resound the United States. The case cannot exist, in which such an alliance would be justifiable.

But he would have the government, under circumstances of war, avail itself of temporary protection from the British Navy. Amen, say all those who have any thing to protect.

But a most important opinion, from Mr. Marshal, who has been long in Paris, and carefully investigated the views of the French government, yet remains to be mentioned—and a tough—tough opinion it is, for the opposers of our administration. He is decidedly of opinion, "that it has been impossible for our government, by any different line of conduct, to preserve our neutrality, and prevent the treatment we have received from France, without relinquishing our right of self government, and becoming her colonies"! And he assigns for the reason, the very fact, that we have for four years incessantly proclaimed to our fellow citizens, "That the primary object of France is, and for a long time has been, *dominion over others*." This object, he observes, France pursues by armies on land, and by exciting divisions among the people intended to be subdued.

Great truths these! Important—all important to our interests!

Mr. Marshall further observes, that any disposition which the French government may have discovered to be just to the United States, appears from authentic papers before the public, to have been *designed as the means of involving us in her wars*. Ah! that is the very point aimed at, by all her agents and intriguers.

It is strange that the people in our country, especially old and middle aged men, who formerly knew their intrigues among the Indians on our frontiers, and the consequent murders and massacres of our new settlers, should ever have been deceived into a favourable opinion of the French government. It was as distinguished for intrigue, dissimulation, perfidy, and ambition, one hundred and fifty years ago, as it is now; except that, under the kingly government, those passions were more restrained, by a regard to honor, national character, and the *jus Gentium*, than they are under the present military aristocracy.

Dr. Douglass, V. 2. 2. of his Summary, remarks that "the French are the common nuisance and disturbers of Europe, and will in a short time become the same in America."—This he wrote fifty years ago.—In page 23, he observes that they had been for above a century, aiming, like the Romans, to become the arbitrators of all the known civilized nations.

October 24.

In the year 1635, in the infancy of the English settlements in America, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered, that brass farthings should not be current, but that musket balls should pass for farthings.

*Winthrop's Journal, p. 80.*

It is recommended to our government, to pay *tribute* to France, in this old Massachusetts *coin*.

When a printing press was first established in that colony, the first thing printed was the *Freeman's Oath*. A little superstition will say, the descendants of such ancestors will not be *slaves*.

The first press was set up at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, in 1638, by one Day, at the charge of a Mr. Glover; this was the year in which Harvard College was founded. The second work printed was an Almanack, by one Pierce, a mariner—and the third was the Psalms, newly turned into metre.

It is remarkable, how long the first settlers in America proceeded in their civil concerns, without lawyers. In 1687, almost 60 years from the first settlement, there were but two Attornies in Massachusetts. The noted Randolph, the Crown Agent, wrote a letter to a friend in England, in January 1687, in which he has the following passages:—"I have wrote you, the want we have of *two or three honest Attornies if any such thing in nature*——We have but *two*; one is Mr. Wait's creature, came with him from New York, and drives all before him—he takes extravagant fees; and for want of more, the country cannot avoid coming to him."

We suspect this is the last time the people of America have had occasion to complain of the *want* of Attornies.

October 27.

Capt. Gibbon, of the ship George, arrived at Philadelphia in 34 days from Bourdeaux, 8 Sept. 23 lat. 45 25 long. 5 45 fell in with a fleet of six sail of the line, three frigates and a brig, standing in a direct course towards Ireland. The Captain supposes them to have been a French squadron.

By Capt. Wright, from St. Kitts, we are informed, that the famous French privateers Buonaparte, Democrat, and L'Amour de la Patrie, belonging to Guadaloupe, have been recently taken by the frigates Concord and Lapwing, and carried into Antigua.

October 29.

Those who grumble at our Land Tax, &c. should turn their eyes abroad, and see how the Republicans, under the French yoke, are obliged to contribute to the necessities of the state. In the Roman Republic, the following is the rate at which people of property are to pay for the ensuing year:

Those who are possessed of a revenue of from three to six thousand crowns, one third of their income.

Those having from six to ten thousand, two thirds.

And those enjoying an income of ten thousand and upwards, the whole amount for the year!!

### ALBANY, October 19.

The Troy paper of Tuesday last, says, "The Federal Court last week held at Rutland, has decided, that the seizure of the church lands in Vermont, by the Legislature of that state, was illegal and unconstitutional. They are therefore restored to the uses for which they were reserved by the original charters."

### BOSTON, October 30.

By J. Woodward, Esq; from France, in the Cyrus.

*Extract of a letter of the Members of the Marine, and the Colonies to the principal Commissaries, dated the 24th Thermidor, 6th year.*

"I remark, Citizens, by the correspondence of the greater part of the administrators of the ports, that the embargo, recently laid on the American vessels, has occasioned the confinement of their crews.——The intention of the government must have been badly understood, to have occasioned the adoption of a measure that appears to put us in a hostile attitude towards the United States, while its acts indicate, on the contrary, that it desires to maintain good intelligence between the two Republics.——I recommend to you, therefore, Citizens, to ordain, as soon as you shall receive the present, the liberation of all the Americans, who may have been considered as prisoners of war, in consequence of the embargo laid upon their vessels.

(Signed) E. BRUIX"

Mr. W. has also handed the following particulars:—

Mr. Dupont, late French Consul at Philadelphia, presented to the Directory a detailed memorial of the depredations of the French West India privateers on the American commerce, (about the time Mr. Gerry left Paris) which appeared to make some impression on the minds of its members, who *pretended* to have been *ignorant* of it, until that moment—but still the *embargo* was not taken off, nor our seamen, then in prison, released from their confinement.

A few days after the sailing of Mr. Gerry, a large number of New York papers reached Paris, by way of Bourdeaux, containing a great number of *addresses* to the President of the United States, with sundry acts and debates of Congress, which bespoke so much union of the people, wisdom and firmness of the government, that the long entertained hope of separating a free and happy people from the government of its own deliberate choice, was then given up. About this time Dr. Logan, of Philadelphia, arrived in Paris, by the way of Hamburgh, who *found his way directly to some of the members of the Directory*, and it appears by his memorial, that he confirmed what had but just began to be believed, that France had now but very few friends left in America.—A few days produced a release of the American shipping and seamen, with an order to all the ports in the Republic, to treat all Americans well, that might arrive there; these measures were communicated to Mr. Skipwith, our Consul General in Paris, requesting that they might be communicated to the government of the United States, as soon as possible; at his request, a letter of safe conduct or protect on was granted for the brig Cyrus, to carry despatches for the Secretary of State of the United States.

We have good authority to conclude that the despatches, which were brought by Mr. Woodward, and immediately sent to the President, contain nothing more than so official communication to Mr. Skipwith of the Directory's taking off the embargo on our vessels and enjoining the like on Americans in their ports, with a copy of new orders to the

manding officers in the ports of the Republic, directing them to treat our veſſels as they treat other neutrals, notwithſtanding the late acts of our government.

But with all theſe fair appearances, the laws, which authoriſe the capture of our veſſels and property, are not yet revoked; though we learn, it is Mr. Skipwith's opinion, that the Directory will recommend to the two councils, a reviſion and modification of thoſe laws, and we may preſume, that the two councils will continue to do as they are bidden.

Letters from gentlemen of the firſt information, and of different political principles, in Paris, to others in this town, all concur in ſtating, that the vigorous and decided conduct of our government, and the appearance of unanimity to the addreſſes of the people, have produced a ſtrong ſenſation throughout France; and, to theſe meaſures, we are indebted for any apparent change in the ſentiments and conduct of the Directory.

The deſpatches from our Envoys were publiſhed only in one department in France; a few copies only, found their way to the light. —They were immediately ſuppreſſed, by order of government. —Thus ſtands the French liberty of the preſs.

November 1.

## FEAST OF REASON.

The ſixty third anniverſary of the diſtinguiſhed day, which gave birth to the illuſtrious chief, philoſopher and patriot, who preſides over the government of the United States, and rules in the hearts of its citizens, has been celebrated with every mark of feſtivity, gratitude and honour, in moſt of the principal towns of the northern States. The ſtaunch *old* patriots of the country have preferred the old ſtyle, and with heart felt hilarity have ſung gladly, and kept holiday on the 19th of October.

The citizens of Boſton, who always love the *new ſtyle* in every thing, deferred their "*merry meeting*" till the 30th. It was the birth day of JOHN ADAMS, and it was a *red lettered* day in every man's almanack. It was the nativity of that intrepid Statesman, who aſſerted our independence in 1776; who reſcued us from a diſhonourable peace, in 1783, and who preſerved our liberty, laws and territory, in 1798. It was therefore ſet apart by all claſſes and orders of the people, as a day devoted to the feſtival of the heart to grateful commemoration: and on no occaſion do we recollect a more brilliant diſplay of military civic and theatrical honours. One ſentiment, one ſoul, prevaded and inſpired every ſcene and every boſom.

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NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 1.

*At a General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut holden at New-Haven on the ſecond Thurſday of October, A. D. 1798.*

A RESOLUTION of the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, paſſed the 28th day of June, A. D. 1798, having been ſubmitted to the conſideration of this Aſſembly, recommending the adoption of meaſures to obtain an amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States, which ſhall exclude foreign influence from her councils, and to cooperate with ſaid Commonwealth, in the attainment of an object ſo important to our national Independence; —

*Reſolved*, That the Senators and Repreſentatives of this State, in the Congreſs of the United States, be, and they are hereby requeſted, to uſe their beſt endeavours, that Congreſs propoſe to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, the following amendment of the Conſtitution of the United States, viz. That (in addition to the other qualifications preſcribed by ſaid Conſtitution) no perſon ſhall be eligible as Preſident or Vice Preſident of the United States; nor ſhall any perſon be a Senator or Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, except a natural born citizen, or unleſs he ſhall have been a reſident in the United States at the time of the declaration of Independence, and ſhall have continued either to reſide within the ſame, or to be employed in its ſervice, from that period to the time of his election. And in caſe the Senators and Repreſentatives of this State in Congreſs, ſhall find that the aforeſaid amendment is not conformable to the ſentiments of a conſtitutional majority of both branches of the National Legiſlature, they are hereby requeſted ſo to modify the ſame as to meet the ſentiments of ſuch majority. Provided however, that any amendment which may be agreed upon ſhall exclude from a ſeat in either branch of Congreſs, any perſon who ſhall not have been naturalized at the time of making this amendment, and have been admitted a citizen of the United States fourteen years at leaſt at the time of ſuch election.

*Reſolved further*, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requeſted, to communicate the foregoing Reſolve to the Supreme Executives of the ſeveral States, and alſo to tranſmit the ſame to the Senators and Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

*A true Copy of Record:*
*Examined by*
SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secty.

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NEWPORT, November 6.

The "Public Laws" of the State of Rhode-Iſland, as reviſed by a Committee, and finally enacted by the General Aſſembly, at their Seſſion in January, 1798, go into Operation this Day.

## SKETCH
### OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Both Houſes of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, of this State, formed a *Quorum* on Tueſday laſt, at *Providence*. The Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſquire, was elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and *William Marchant*, Eſq; Clerk.

The Amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States, propoſed by the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, for diſqualifying Foreigners by Birth from holding the Offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, or being Members of either Houſe of Congreſs, paſſed both Houſes *unanimously*; together with a Reſolution requeſting the Senators and Repreſentatives of this State to endeavour to procure the ſame to be propoſed by Congreſs to the ſeveral States for their Adoption.

The Attention of both Houſes was occupied in a very intereſting Manner on Saturday Morning—His Excellency the Governor having received from *Timothy Pickering*, Eſq; a Pamphlet containing a Repreſentation of the Conduct of the *French* Government to the Republic of *Geneva*, communicated it to the Aſſembly, who embraced a leiſure Moment to hear it read at Length. They liſtened to the melancholy Cataſtrophe of a Siſter Republic with Sentiments of Pity and Indignation, and were deeply affected with the awful Warning it afforded—They exhibited at that Moment the impreſſive Spectacle of a Legiſlative Body learning from the Admonitions of Truth to avoid the Crimes of one Government, and the Misfortunes of another.

A Petition was preferred by a Number of Freemen of the Town of Glouceſter, praying for a Diviſion of that Town into two Towns —The Houſe of Repreſentatives divided upon the Queſtion for granting the Prayer of the Petition, and there appeared,

Ayes 23
Noes 41

18 Maj. againſt dividing.

An Act paſſed for aſſeſſing a State Tax of 20,000 Dollars, to be paid on or before the firſt of May next.

An Act alſo paſſed for incorporating the "Federal Blues", of Warren.

And a Reſolve alſo paſſed, appointing Thurſday the 29th Inſt. to be obſerved as a Day of Thankſgiving by the People of this State.

On Thurſday Afternoon both Houſes, in Grand Committee, proceeded to the Choice of a Senator to repreſent this State in the Senate of the United States, for Six Years, commencing the 4th of March next, when the Hon. RAY GREENE, Eſq; was unanimouſly re-elected.

The Unanimity of this Choice, reflects the higheſt Honor on the political Character of our Legiſlature, and is the beſt Reward for the uniform and inflexible Federaliſm of Mr. GREENE.

BENJAMIN GARDNER, Eſq; was choſen 2d Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Newport, *vice Oliver Durfee*, Eſq; deceaſed.

WILLIAM V. KING, Eſq; Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Newport, *vice, Chriſtopher Ellery*, Eſq; reſigned.——[We underſtand, that Mr. Ellery continues to act as Public Notary and Juſtice of the Peace.]

WILLIAM V. KING and ROBERT ROGERS, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Peace for the Town of Newport.

On Saturday the Aſſembly adjourned, to meet again at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in February.

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We announce with Pleaſure that the Hon. JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun. is *almoſt certainly* re-elected a *Repreſentative* in Congreſs for the Diſtricts of *Beaufort* and *Orangeburgh*, in *S. Carolina*—his Opponent was *Pierce Butler*.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Samuel Chace, late Maſter of the Ship Aſſerſion, Oct 20

"I am now on board an Engliſh Letter of Marque Schooner, bound for New York—Have only Time to inform you that the Ship Aſſerſion hath been condemned at Dominica, Stock and Fiſke, together with all my own Property and that of my Officers.—The above Ship was taken by the Britiſh Frigate Amphitrite, Charles Ekins, Commander, and adjudicated by one Maſſon, Judge of the Admiralty Courts, who admitted an humble Appeal. Such Things are Treaties and Wooden Walls notwithſtanding"

Yeſterday Morning arrived here, the Sloop Young Greyhound, Capt. Cottrell, from George Town. On Friday laſt ſpoke the Brig George, Daniel Hubbard, Maſter, of Lime, from Turks Iſland, 26 Days out. She had been within five Miles of New London Light Houſe, but was drove back by a Gale of Wind, and was ſteering for New York, in Diſtreſs for want of Proviſions.

Thurſday the 29th Inſtant, is appointed a Day of Thankſgiving and Praiſe throughout the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

DIED.]—In Maryland, JOSHUA SENEY, Eſq; lately elected to repreſent the ſeventh Diſtrict of Maryland, in Congreſs; in Conſequence of which another Election will take Place.

—At Norfolk, Mr. DARIUS DENNIS, Son of Capt. Thomas Dennis, of this Town.

—On his Paſſage from New Providence, Mr. STEPHEN WILCOX only Son of Mr. Samuel Wilcox, of this Town.

—In this Town on Tueſday laſt, Miſs RUTH BRIGGS, Siſter of Captain Willard Briggs.

—On Friday Night laſt Capt. JOSHUA STODDARD, in the 76th Year of his Age.—His Remains, preceded by the Marine Society, were, with every Mark of Reſpect, Yeſterday interred in the common Burying Ground.

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### CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*Diſtrict of Newport, Nov 5.*

| ENTERED, | *from* |
|---|---|
| Snow Fair Play, Earl, | Havanna |
| Sloop Two Brothers, Shaw, | Somerſet |
| —— Fanny, Brown, | New Providence |
| Schooner Laura, Chace, | George Town |
| Brig George, Hubbard, | Turks Iſland |
| Sloop Speedwell, Thompſon, | New Providence |
| Ship George & Mary, Lawton, | St. Peterſburgh |
| **CLEARED,** | *For* |
| Sloop Camden Packet, Sinkins, | Savannah |
| —— Patty, Edwards, | New York |
| —— Concord, Cahoons, | Ditto |
| —— Lucy, Hathaway, | Charleſton |
| —— Warden, Bowne, | Edenton |
| —— Preſident, Brockway, | Philadelphia |
| —— Hannah, Crane, | Ditto |
| —— Quick Time, Dean, | Ditto |
| —— Methuſha, Hammond, | Savannah |
| Schooner Chloe, Slocum, | New York |
| —— Roſamond, Clark, | Ditto |
| —— Goliah, Thurſton, | Providence |
| Sloop Leonard, Farnum, | Ditto |
| Brig Commerce, Child, | Halifax |

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## FRESH FLOUR.

ALEXANDRIA ſuperfine and common FLOUR, for Sale, at C. FOWLER & Company's Store, Langley's Wharf.

*Newport, Nov. 6, '98.*

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## TO BE LET,

And entered upon next Spring,

THE Subſcriber's FARM, in Middletown. Any Perſon inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

WALTER EASTON.

*Newport, 5th 11th Month, 1798.*

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JUSTICES WRITS, agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

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*State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.*

*In* GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *October Seſſion, A. D. 1798.*

*It is Voted and Reſolved*, That the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Newport, which by Law is to meet on the Second Monday in November next, be adjourned to the laſt Monday in November next; and that all Buſineſs pending before ſaid Court be then conſidered: That the Grand and Petit Jurors, who were drawn to attend ſaid Court on the ſaid ſecond Monday in November, attend at ſaid Adjournment: That all Declarations to ſaid Court be filed Twelve Days; and Anſwers thereto Six Days, previous to ſaid Adjournment: That all Executions returnable to ſaid Court be returned in the ſame Manner as if no Adjournment had taken Place; and that this Act be publiſhed in the Newport Newſpapers.

*A true Copy;*
*Witneſs,*
SAMUEL EDDY, *Secry.*

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To be Sold, at Public Vendue, the 17th Inſt. on the Premiſes, if not diſpoſed of at private Sale,

A LOT of LAND, on Faſton's Point, with a DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceaſed, ſubject to an annual Quit-Rent, the Conditions of Sale to be made known at the Time and Place above mentioned. For further Particulars inquire of

SAMUEL THURSTON, or
CLARKE RODMAN.

*3d of 11th Month, 1798.*

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## TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and large GARDEN, containing two Lots and a Half of choice Land, which never fails to produce in the driſt Seaſon, adjoining to William Douglaſs, in Broad ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of

ELISHA LAWTON.

*Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.*

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## WANTED,

FOUR Hundred Buſhels of good OATS, for which Caſh will be given. Apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

*Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.*

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WHEREAS it appears, that ſeveral Claims on the Eſtate of Mrs. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, were lodged with Benjamin Sayer, one of the Commiſſioners appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council to receive ſaid Claims; and whereas ſaid Sayer has ſince died, and the Claims ſo lodged are not to be found among his Papers:—All Perſons, therefore, who lodged their Claims as aforeſaid with ſaid Sayer, are called upon to exhibit them to either of the Subſcribers, within One Month from the Date hereof otherwiſe they will be excluded their Dividend of ſaid Eſtate.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON,
JOHN ROBINSON.

*Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.*

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*R A G S.*

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton R A G S, by the Printer hereof.

WE CONQUER DEAR GIRLS BUT FOR YOU.

## A SONG.

COME, failors, be filling the can,
The wind is beginning to blow;
We've time to drink round to a man;
And then to weigh anchor muft go.
What tho' friends repair to the ſtrand,
To give us a cheering adieu!
The plain, they believe on the land,
*We conquer, dear Girls, but for you.*

When up on the main-top maſt yard,
The ſailor is ſwung to and fro,
Though the tempeſt blows ever ſo hard,
He whiſtles defiance to woe;
The gale can but laſt for a while,
Is always the boaſt of the crew;
And then they reſpect with a ſmile,
*We conquer, dear Girls, but for you.*

Though battle tremendous appears,
When blood ſtains the face of the main;
Though thunder reſounds in his ears,
The ſailor's a ſtranger to pain:
The thought with what rapture and pride,
Each Girl will her hero review:—
This makes him danger deride,
*We conquer, dear Girls, but for you.*

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## BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Council-Chamber, Newport, October* 18, 1798.

WHEREAS a Petition has been preferred by a Number of the Inhabitants of Newport, for the Removal of Slaughter-Houſes from the compact Part of the Town, repreſenting the ſame as Nuiſances, and dangerous to the Health of the ſaid Inhabitants;—and which, having been duly conſidered:

It is therefore *unanimously Voted and Reſolved*, That no Building ſhall be occupied as a Slaughter-Houſe in the compact Part of the Town, after the 15th Day of November next enſuing the date hereof; and that all Buildings improved as Slaughter-Houſes, after the ſaid fifteenth Day of November, ſhall be without the following Limits, viz. A Line drawn from the Southweſt Corner of William Rotch's Farm to the Northeaſt Corner of the Duck Manufactory Lot, thence to Equality-Tree, thence 200 Feet eaſterly of Broad-ſtreet, thence to the Jews' Synagogue, thence to the northerly End of Jews-ſtreet, thence ſoutherly to Harriſon's Mill-lane, thence weſterly to Spring-ſtreet, thence ſoutherly to Thomas Clark's houſe, and thence due weſterly to the Salt-Water; and that no Slaughter-Houſe ſhall be built or placed within 200 Feet of any Dwelling-Houſe now erected, nor within the aforeſaid preſcribed Limits, unleſs by ſpecial Permiſſion of the Board of Health.

*Reſolved*, That the above Regulations be publiſhed in both the Newport Newſpapers three Weeks ſucceſſively, and that the Secretary furniſh each Butcher with a copy thereof.

*By Order of the Board,*
DANIEL SHELDON, *Chairman.*
JOHN SLOCUM, *Secretary.*

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THE Subſcriber takes this Method to acquaint thoſe who have Accounts open with him, that unleſs they are ſettled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Diſcrimination.

Thoſe who have Demands againſt him, may call and receive their pay.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

*South-Kingstown, 15th 10th Month*, 1798.

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# *Gibbs & Channing*

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

*Newport, Sept.* 11, 1798.

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# *Simeon Martin,*

Has for Sale for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

*Newport, October* 8, 1798.

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# Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

*ENGLISH* and *INDIA*

# GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

*N B* While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

*N. B* Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

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# John Adams,

*Leather Dreſſer and Glover,*

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Wath-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

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# New Goods.

## *John Bours*, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

*J. B.* jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

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TO BE SOLD,

## The FERRY on Eaſton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

*Newport, Auguſt* 27, 1798.

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# *John Baker*

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Courſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

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ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
*Capt Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.*

*Newport, July 30th*, 1798.

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To be Sold, by

## *SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,*

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.
FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

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ON COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Caſh.

A Sloop, about 50 Tons Burthen, with New Cables and Anchors, and well found in every other Matter, is about 18 Months old.—

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, Nov* 6 1798.

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# Stephen Pierce

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.—Alſo,

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

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# *Robert Lawton*

*Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr.* GEORGE GIBBS's *a large and complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Taffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeomans and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

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HOLMES WEAVER,

*CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,*

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

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# JOHN BOURS,

*At the Sign of the golden* EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

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☞ *Juſt Received and to be Sold by the Printer hereof a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER's *DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL FAST, May 9th*, 1798

Printed at the preſſing Solicitation of thoſe who heard it.